

Name \_\_\_\_\_

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) The heart's normal rhythm usually originates in the: 1) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) SA node. B) ventricle. C) atria. D) AV node.
- 2) To find out if a rhythm is regular or irregular, measure the \_\_\_\_\_ across the entire strip. 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) R-R intervals B) PR segments C) QRS complexes D) PR intervals
- 3) When a P wave originates in the SA node, it is expected to be smooth, rounded, and \_\_\_\_\_ in Lead II. 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) inverted B) biphasic C) notched D) upright
- 4) The standard systematic approach to arrhythmia interpretation consists of all of the following EXCEPT: 4) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) QRS complex. B) heart rate and rhythm.  
C) P waves and PR interval. D) refractory periods.
- 5) The cardiac activity that takes place above the ventricles is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ activity. 5) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) supraventricular B) infraventricular  
C) precipitating D) AV nodal
- 6) If a rhythm is regular, the MOST accurate way to calculate heart rate is to count the number of small squares between two R waves and divide the total into: 6) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 150. B) 1300. C) 60. D) 1500.
- 7) P waves usually appear before: 7) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) T waves. B) PR intervals.  
C) upright waves. D) QRS complexes.
- 8) A major EKG finding that can help you distinguish between supraventricular and ventricular rhythms is the width of the: 8) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) P wave. B) T wave. C) QRS complex. D) P-P interval.
- 9) A Normal Sinus Rhythm should have a QRS of less than \_\_\_\_\_ sec. 9) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 0.18 B) 0.20 C) 0.12 D) 0.22
- 10) The QRS complex is indicative of ventricular \_\_\_\_\_ and thus should correspond to the patient's pulse. 10) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) irritability B) failure C) depolarization D) recovery
- 11) Which of the following is the LEAST accurate way to determine heart rate? 11) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Count the number of large squares between two R waves and divide that into 300.  
B) Count the number of small squares between two R waves and divide that into 1500.  
C) Count the number of QRS complexes in a 6-sec. strip and multiply by 10.  
D) Use a rate meter.

- 12) Which part of the conduction system has the slowest conduction speed, and is thus responsible for slowing down impulses until the heart is ready to receive them? 12) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) AV node                      B) ventricles                      C) atria                      D) SA node
- 13) If a rhythm is IRREGULAR, the best way to determine rate is to: 13) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) count the number of small squares between two R waves and divide that into 1500.  
B) use a rate meter.  
C) count the number of QRS complexes in a 6-sec. strip and multiply by 10.  
D) count the number of large squares between two R waves and divide that into 300.
- 14) Which of the following best describes a "lost" P wave? 14) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) One that is visible but highly irregular.  
B) One that is obscured because it falls on other waves.  
C) One that is there one minute but gone the next.  
D) One that can't be counted because it happens too quickly.
- 15) The P waves are the first waves you should look for when analyzing a rhythm strip because: 15) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) they are the biggest and thus most visible.  
B) they are the most important for diagnosing heart disease.  
C) they always have a constant relationship with the waves around them.  
D) they are usually very regular and thus easy to find.
- 16) If a QRS complex measures less than 0.12 sec., you know that it did NOT originate in the: 16) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) atria.                      B) AV junction.                      C) SA node.                      D) ventricles.
- 17) A rhythm that is "regularly irregular" would describe a rhythm that: 17) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) is irregular sometimes but not others.  
B) is consistently irregular every time you see it.  
C) has a pattern to its irregularity.  
D) is chaotic in its irregularity.

## Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED3

- 1) A
- 2) A
- 3) D
- 4) D
- 5) A
- 6) D
- 7) D
- 8) C
- 9) C
- 10) C
- 11) C
- 12) A
- 13) C
- 14) D
- 15) D
- 16) D
- 17) C